
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Description of the Installation

The U. S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir occupies a discontinuous 8,239-acre site in southeastern Fairfax County, Virginia, approximately 11 miles south of Alexandria, Virginia, and 18 miles southwest of Washington, D.C.¹ The Main Post of the installation lies along the western bank of the Potomac River (Figures 1 and 2); the post also exercises direct responsibility for the 820-acre Engineer Proving Ground (EPG), located approximately 2 miles northwest, and real property accountability for a 28-acre parcel near Charlottesville, Virginia, that houses the 258,000 sq ft National Ground Intelligence Center. The 583-acre Humphreys Engineer Center (HEC), an autonomous facility under the direct command of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, shares a common boundary with Fort Belvoir in the far northern quadrant of the main installation; although it is separate, the HEC coordinates environmental and cultural resources planning efforts with Fort Belvoir.^{2,3}

Mission Statement

As the principal administrative and logistics center for the Northern Virginia portion of the Military District of Washington (MDW), Fort Belvoir's mission is to:

- command, control and operate Fort Belvoir and assigned attached units;
- provide installation support to authorized activities and personnel assigned to or located in the geographical support area of Fort Belvoir;
- receive, support, and train Reserve units; and
- prepare forces for employment in the National Capital Region.⁴

The installation currently hosts over 100 tenant activities and organizations, including active military and reserve units; civilian tenant organizations; and various components of local, state, and federal agencies. Current Department of the Army (DA) and DoD tenants include the National Imagery and Mapping School, the U.S. Army Information Systems Software Command (USAISC), and the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC). A 240-acre site at the southern tip of the Belvoir peninsula, formerly known as the Belvoir Research, Development, and Engineering Center (BRDEC),⁵ now accommodates the Communications Electronics Command (CECOM) Research, Development and Engineering Center (RDEC).

Geography and Land Use

Geographic Organization of the Post

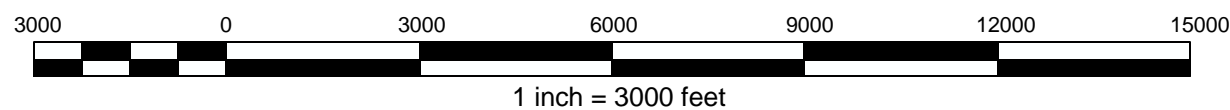
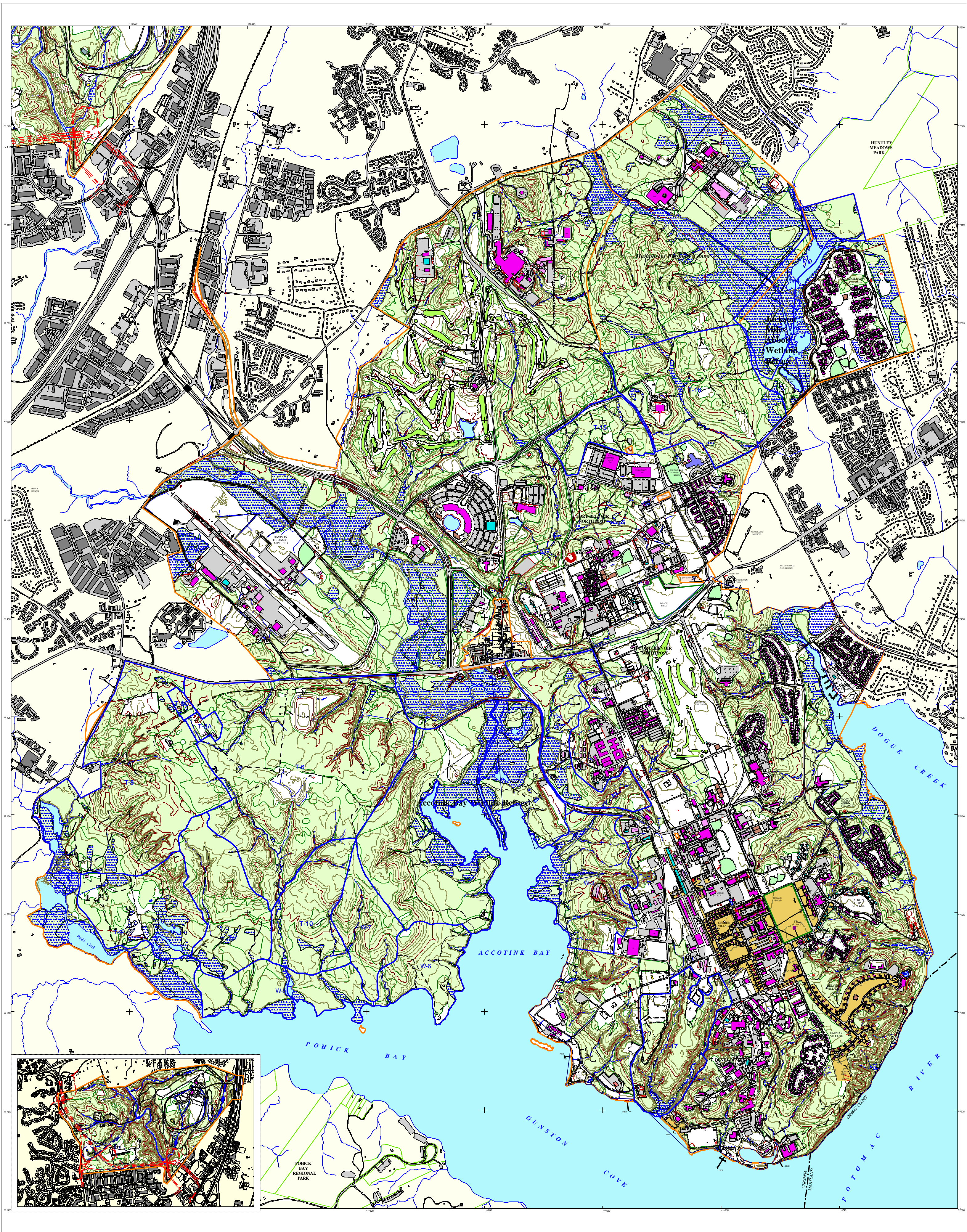
U. S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir. The Main Post at Fort Belvoir is divided by US Route 1 into two major areas: North Post (north of Route 1) and South Post (south of Route 1). The installation is subdivided further into seven areas that are defined by their function and distinct characteristics (Figure 3). These include:

- The Davison Army Airfield, a 465-acre facility located west of the Fairfax County Parkway Road that provides support facilities for fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, and houses the U.S. Army Operational Support Airlift Command (USAOSAC) and the John S. Mosby U.S. Army Reserve Center;
- The Upper North Post, which houses the Defense Logistics Agency, D-CEETA and Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) the Fort Belvoir North Golf Course; provides troop and family housing and installation support facilities; and accommodates community facilities such as the Post Exchange and Commissary and other recreational facilities. The HEC property adjoins the northwestern boundary of the North Post;
- The Lower North Post, east of Accotink Village, contains troop and family housing (McRee Barracks), classrooms, and reserve training activities,⁶ as well as the recently built Center for Army Analysis. New construction in progress in this area will provide a new U.S. Army Reserve Center;
- The South Post contains complexes devoted to research and development, education, post administration and support; medical services; family housing; and community and recreational service;
- The South Post Core, the focal point of the installation and the center of the Fort Belvoir Historic District, contains the installation's principal administrative and educational buildings surrounding a main parade ground, as well as officers' and NCO housing areas;
- The Southwest Area encompasses most of the 1,400 acre Accotink Bay Wildlife Refuge and undeveloped wooded areas that previously were used for engineer and troop training;⁷ and
- The 820-acre Engineer Proving Ground (EPG), located approximately 2 miles northwest of the Main Post, formerly functioned as a testing facility. These operations ceased when the Engineers' Training Center relocated to Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri. No decision regarding the ultimate disposition of this parcel has been made.

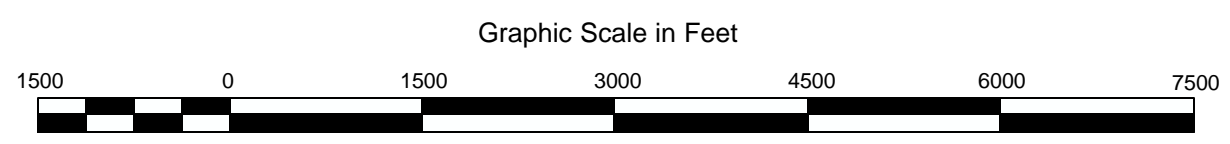
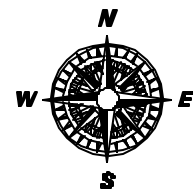
Land Leases, Easements, and Outparcels. Fort Belvoir has 9 land leases that accommodate various tenant activities and non-DoD organizations located at the installation. Easements account for approximately 88 acres of the installation. They include:

Figure 1.

Unavailable at this time, the map can be obtained by contacting the Fort Belvoir Environmental Natural Resource Department.



1 inch = 3000 feet



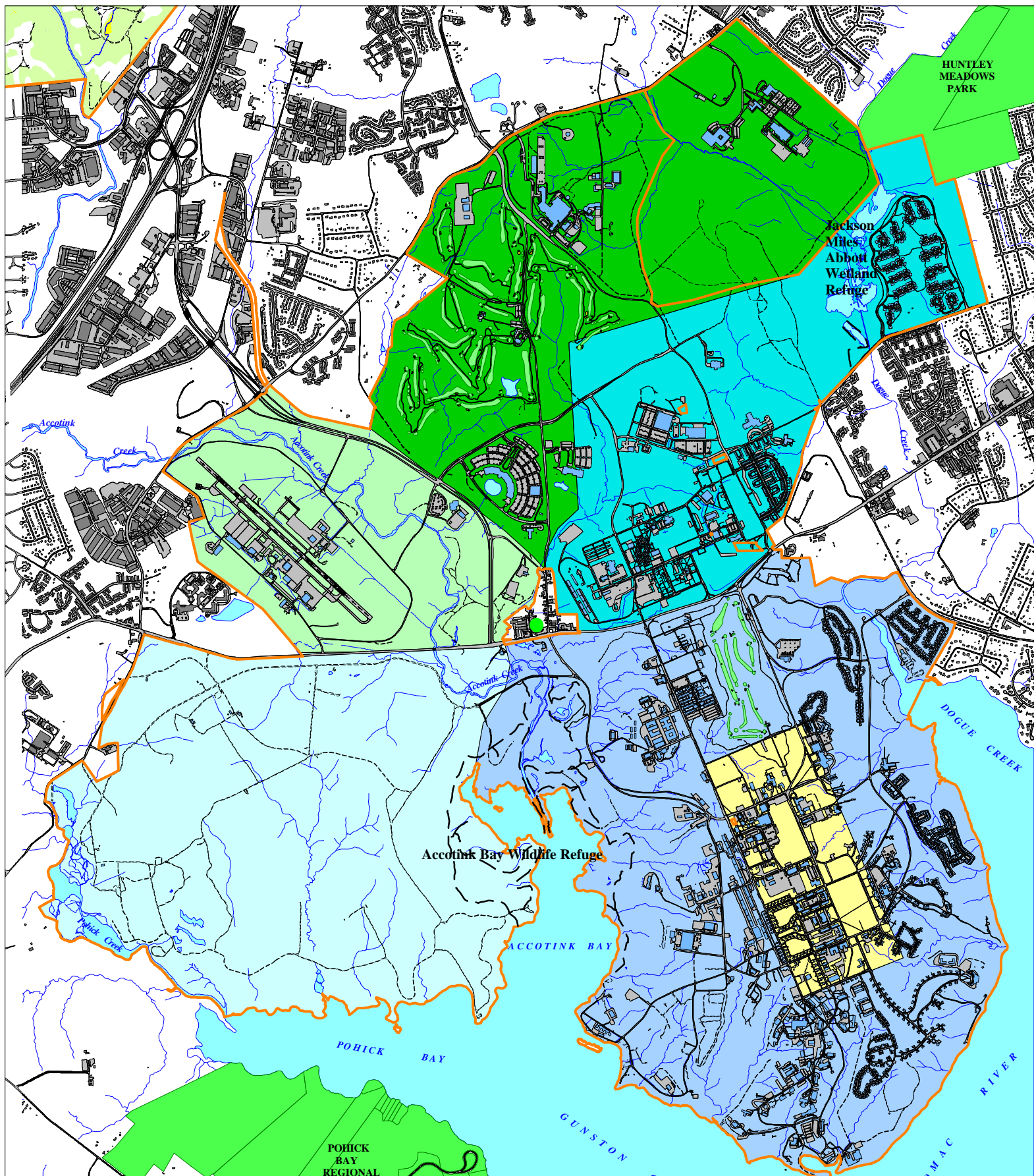
Graphic Scale in Feet

1 inch = 1500 feet

Grid Based on Virginia State Plane Coordinate System (NAD 83)

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection

FORT BELVOIR
GENERAL SITE MAP
 SOURCE: FORT BELVOIR GIS CENTER, 2000
 FIGURE: 2.2



Environmentally Sensitive Area

Planning District



Upper North Post Area



Lower North Post Area



Davison Army Airfield Area



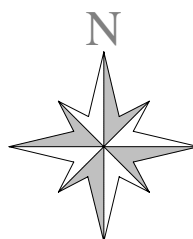
Southwest Area



South Post Core Area



South Post Area



DESIGNATED PLANNING DISTRICTS and ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS on FORT BELVOIR

SOURCE: WOOLPERT, 1995

FIGURE: 4.1

NOTE: PLANNING DISTRICTS and ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS ARE NOT MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE

-
-
- Utility easements for power transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, communications lines and water and sewage. These generally include an off-road right-of-way and an access corridor for maintenance, repairs, and construction;
 - Road rights-of-way. Held by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) along Backlick Road, Telgraph Road, Woodlawn Road, Beulah Street, US Route 1, and the Fairfax County Parkway (Va Route 7100);
 - Elementary school operated and maintained by the Fairfax County Public School system.

The installation also contains or surrounds eight cemeteries, two of which have been listed in or evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Except where indicated in Table 1, all of these burial grounds are listed in the Fairfax County Land Records as private, non-DA properties.

Historic Preservation Overview

National Historic Preservation Program

Several legislative acts mandate that Federal agencies are responsible for stewardship of the historic and cultural resources under their jurisdiction. The principal laws include:

- The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended;
- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969;
- The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA) of 1974;
- The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978;
- The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979; and
- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990.

In addition to the laws themselves, Federal departments and regulatory agencies have issued guidelines and regulations that establish specific standards and procedures for implementing these laws. Appendix I of this ICRMP contains copies of the major laws and presents a list of web-sites through which information can be obtained on the most current amendments and modifications to these statutes. Copies of relevant federal legislation also can be found in the *Legal Source Book*, which is published for the Department of Defense (DoD) by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.⁸

Of these federal laws, the NHPA, with its subsequent amendments and guidelines, defines the basic Federal role in historic preservation. The law requires each Federal agency to establish a program to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties under its jurisdiction to the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's inventory of archeological sites, historic buildings and

structures, and other properties that are locally, regionally, or nationally significant. NHPA further requires that Federal properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register be managed in

Table 1: Cemeteries at U. S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir

| Cemetery Name | Area Location | Ownership/Responsibility |
|--|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Woodlawn United Methodist | North Post | Private congregation |
| Lacey's Hill Cemetery | North Post | Private: ownership unknown |
| **Woodlawn, Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) | North Post | Private: congregation |
| Potter Family Cemetery | North Post | Private: family |
| Triplett Family Cemetery | HEC | Private: family |
| *Fairfax Family Burial Site | South Post | Fort Belvoir |
| McCarty Family Cemetery | Southwest Area | Fort Belvoir |

*Included in National Register listed archeological site (44FX4)

**Included in National Register eligible Woodlawn Friends' Meeting property.

ways that consider the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values. Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA also provide that preservation costs may be included as project costs in all Federal agency undertakings.

Department of the Army (DA) Cultural Resource Management Program

The DA has outlined its responsibilities to cultural and historical resources in Army Regulation (AR) 200-4, *Cultural Resources Management* ⁹ and Department of the Army Pamphlet (DA PAM) 200-4.¹⁰ These regulations supercede the Army's previous regulatory document, AR 420-40. AR 200-4:

- delineates the Army's policies, procedures, and responsibilities for protecting and managing cultural resources in compliance with Section 110(a) 2 of NHPA and other federal laws and regulations;
- charges installation commanders with developing cultural resource management programs to fulfill the requirements under NHPA;
- directs each installation to prepare an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) to establish installation specific procedures for managing cultural resources; and
- establishes the relationship between Fort Belvoir's cultural resources program and the Department of the Army's command structure.

It is anticipated that AR 200-4 will be adjusted and revised in the year 2001.

Fort Belvoir Cultural Resources Management Program

Fort Belvoir's cultural resources include buildings, structures, and identified and potential archeological sites that relate both to the post's pre-installation history and its development as a military installation. Management responsibility for these resources currently is assigned to the Cultural Resource Manager (CRM), a position included within the Directorate of Installation Support (DIS). The cultural resources management program at Fort Belvoir:

- identifies and evaluates cultural resources and maintains an up-to-date inventory of historic properties;
- complies with NHPA, NEPA, all Federal laws, and Army regulations related managing cultural resources;
- ensures that current and planned installation programs, plans, and projects (e.g., master plans, environmental impact analysis, real property and maintenance, facilities construction site approvals, and other land use activities) are integrated with cultural resources protection initiatives;
- preserves and protects cultural resources within Fort Belvoir's mission;
- ensures that sound and cost-effective preservation techniques are used to manage historic buildings, districts, sites, objects, structures, and other cultural resources; and
- ensures that appropriate consultation procedures are followed at the earliest planning stage of any undertaking that might affect historic properties. During the consultation process, the nature of the undertaking is identified, its Area of Potential Effect (APE) is determined, historic properties in the APE are identified, and the direct and indirect effects of the undertaking on cultural resources are identified.

Fort Belvoir has a long record of stewardship towards its historic resources. The installation's present inventory of cultural resources has been generated by a series of architectural and archeological identification and evaluation studies that have included the development of an historic context; completion of an archeological disturbance study; completion of additional archeological identification and evaluation studies that have examined virtually the entire installation (Figure 8a) (Table 2); and a series of similar survey and evaluation efforts for the installation's historic buildings and structures (Table 3).

The Fort Belvoir Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP)

Objectives

The Fort Belvoir Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) develops the substantive and procedural bases by which the installation operates and refines its existing cultural resource management program. The primary objective of the document is to support Fort Belvoir by providing specific procedures for project coordination, planning, and compliance within the larger framework of the installation's operations and mission. It also is intended to serve as the basis for a Programmatic Agreement (PA) among Fort Belvoir, the Virginia Department of Historic

Table 2: Archeological Studies Undertaken at U. S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia: 1970-1999

| Date | Authors | Title | Summary/Comments |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| ND | Chatelain, Edward and Michael Johnson | <i>I-95 to Rt. 1 By-Pass Corridor</i> | Early version of Springfield By-Pass project. Pedestrian reconnaissance of two alternative routes, both running through Fort Belvoir. NB: Fort Belvoir denied access for this survey. |
| 1976 | Shott, George G. | <i>Belvoir Manor Archeological Study</i> | Phase II investigations of major dependencies at Belvoir Manor site, including brick clamps and infrastructure features such as drainage and cooling shafts. MA Thesis (GWU) also extant. |
| 1977 | Gardner, William M., and Kurt W. Carr | <i>An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Proposed Railroad Spur Line at Fort Belvoir, Va.</i> | Pedestrian reconnaissance of a 15,000 ft x 60 ft right-of-way through northern sections of Fort Belvoir's training areas. One heavily disturbed mixed-component historic/prehistoric site found. |
| 1977 | Gardner, William M., Dennis Curry, and Kurt Carr | <i>Archaeological Reconnaissance of 90 Acres at the Fort Belvoir Family Housing Project, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Pedestrian reconnaissance of Woodlawn Family Housing Area. No sites recorded; area heavily disturbed and swampy. |
| 1979 | Chatelain, Edward, and Michael Johnson | <i>Preliminary Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Proposed Widening of Route 1 from Little Hunting Creek to Belvoir Road</i> | No sites identified within boundaries of Fort Belvoir |
| 1982 | Karell Archaeological Associates | <i>Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia: Technical Report: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations</i> | Pedestrian reconnaissance and judgemental sub-surface testing with extreme souther segment of expressway route through Fort Belvoir. Four sites recommended for Phase II testing. EIS for USDOT/VDOT and earlier drafts also extant. DHR concurred with recommended testing. |
| 1982 | Karell Archeological Associates | <i>Springfield Bypass and Extension, Fairfax County, Virginia: Technical Report: Phase II Cultural Resource Investigations</i> | Intensive investigations of three prehistoric sites and one historic military training trench complex. Prehistoric sites mitigated under MOA between VDHR and VDOT. |
| 1983 | Israel, Stephen | <i>Archeological Reconnaissance: Triplett Homestead Site and Family Cemetery, Round Hill, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Excavation of two .75 x 5 m test trenches revealed 20 th century debris in association with modern poured concrete foundation Report recommended further Phase I testing north of Leaf Road (Present HECSA property). |
| 1984 | Johnson, Michael | <i>Fort Belvoir Life Care Community</i> | Pedestrian reconnaissance and judgmental shovel/trowel testing of retirement facility site identified military trenches; one prehistoric site; one 20 th century domestic scatter; old roadbeds. Further work recommended for Sites 220-222 and new site. |
| Date | Authors | Title | Summary/Comments |
| 1984 | LeeDecker, Charles, | <i>Cultural Resource Survey and</i> | Presents results of Phase I survey of environmentally |

| | Charles Cheek, Amy Friedlander, Teresa Ossim | <i>Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | defined “quadrats” and “required areas” on post, including Engineer Proving Ground. Classifies all archeological sites; offers recommendations for further work |
|------|---|--|---|
| 1986 | Henry, Susan L. | <i>Archeological Survey of the INSCOM Facility at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Letter report. Recommends Phase II evaluation of Site #109-1H2 if project design will disturb. DHR concurs (12/9/86) |
| 1986 | Johnson, Michael | <i>Expansion of Lower Potomac Pollution Control Plant</i> | Letter report. DHR concurs on No Effect determination (10/30/86) |
| 1986 | Johnson, Michael | <i>Mason Run Storm Drainage Improvements</i> | Letter report. DHR concurs on No Effect determination (6/20/86) |
| 1986 | Johnson, Michael | <i>Phase I Study of Rappel Tower Site</i> | Letter report. DHR concurs on No Further Work (5/21/86) |
| 1987 | DeCicco, Gabriel | <i>Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Construction Site of the HQ USACE</i> | Phase I survey found no cultural materials; recommended no further work. |
| 1987 | Henry, Susan L. | <i>Phase I Archeological Survey for the Historical Center and Museum, Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Letter report. No historic materials; recommends monitoring of site development for prehistoric resources. |
| 1988 | Polk, Harding | <i>Disturbance Map Development: Fort Belvoir Historic Preservation Plan</i> | Visual inspection supplemented with archival data to identify disturbed areas at installation; limited subsurface testing to ground-truth conclusions. Disturbance map included. Combined with later Phase I reconnaissance (MAAR 1990-1992) |
| 1988 | Johnson, Michael | <i>A Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Visual inspection of navigationally accessible portions of installation shoreline; identified 57 sites; recommended preventive maintenance and treatment of threatened sites; offered preliminary National Register assessments |
| 1988 | Ralph, MaryAnna, Jerome D. Traver, Kenneth O. Baumgardt | <i>A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Draft report only; completes RP3 process for installation (Aten 1980) |
| 1988 | Neumann, Thomas, et al. | <i>Phase I Archeological Survey of 262 Acres at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Phase I survey, including archival research and shovel testing, of proposed Defense CEETA facility site on Woodlawn Road. Identified 14 new sites; 3 previously recorded sites. Offered recommendations for further work. DHR recommends Phase II evaluation of 4 sites (11/6/87) |
| 1989 | Traver, Jerome, and Harding Polk | <i>Phase II Archeological Investigations of 9 Previously Identified Sites at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Describes Sites FX13, 672, 683, 1095, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1621 and 1622. Site 1328 at Castle Club potentially Nreligible |
| 1989 | Walker, Joan M. And William Gardner | <i>Phase I Archeological Survey, Telegraph Woods Sanitary Sewer Line, Fort Belvoir</i> | No sites identified in project corridor along western branch of Dogue Creek |
| 1989 | Stevens, J. S., and Joseph Balicki | <i>Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Location of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters to the Humphreys Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir</i> | Survey of HEC Site B documented one previously identified site (FX708 [not eligible]) and a late 19th-early 20 th century domestic site [not eligible]. No other cultural resources within 120 acre survey area. |
| Date | Authors | Title | Summary/Comments |
| 1989 | McLearen, Douglas, and Luke Boyd | <i>Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Improvements to Route 618, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of low visibility areas. VDOT project. |

| 1990 | Thomas, Ronald, MaryAnna Ralph, and Evelyn Tidlow | <i>A Plan for Preservation and Interpretation of the Fairfax Ruins and Grave Site at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Assesses previous work undertaken at Belvoir Manor site; recommends further testing of five areas (the White House, the brick clamp, the 1812 gun emplacements; gardens and woods southwest of house site) |
|--------------------|--|--|---|
| 1990 | Ryder, Robin, Katherine Hanbury, and Luke Boyd | <i>Phase II Archeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations of Three Sites Located Along Route 618 in Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Evaluates Sites FX1589 (19 th -20 th century domestic site); FX1210 (Woodlawn Methodist Cemetery); and Friends' Meeting House. Last two eligible for NR listing; could not determine eligibility of FX1589. VDOT project. |
| 1991 | Traver, Jerome, and Harding Polk | <i>Phase II Investigations of Twelve Archeological Sites (44FX13, 672, 683, 1275, 327, 1328, 1329, 1621, 1622, 1654, 1655, and 1656)</i> | Concludes that sites 1327-1328, grouped as one due to their location on the same parcel (Castle Club), are National Register eligible. Recommends avoidance or data recovery. |
| 1992 | R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. | <i>Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Proposed Alternative 4 ("East") Gunston Road Extension, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | No intact features or cultural materials within right-of-way; no sites identified. No further work recommended. DHR concurred on "No Effect" (5/22/1992) |
| 1992 | Blanton, Dennis, and Donald Linebaugh | <i>Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of a New Alignment of the Proposed Route 613 Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Survey of realignment of Beulah Road/Telegraph Road intersection. No new sites identified; all previously identified sites lie outside project area. VDOT project. |
| 1992 | Polk, Harding, Jerome Traver and Ronald Thomas | <i>A Phase I Survey of Fort Belvoir, Virginia (2 vols.)</i> | 166 previously unidentified sites recorded, ranging from Archaic period through historic and military eras. At completion of this survey, Belvoir had 301 identified sites. DHR certified completion of Phase I survey (7/14/94) |
| 1992 | Miller, Orloff | <i>Phase IA Literature Search for Submerged Cultural Resources in Tompkins Basin, For Belvoir Military Reservation, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Study considered proposed dredge area in Accotink Bay; concluded that no prehistoric or significant historic resources were present. Noted WWII UXO in area. DHR concurs (7/12/94) |
| 1992 | Polk, Harding, Ronald Thomas, and Jerome Traver | <i>Phase I Investigations of Various Development Sites and Training Areas, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Continuation of 1992 Phase I installation-wide survey. At completion of this survey, Belvoir had 301 identified sites. DHR certified completion of Phase I survey (7/14/94) |
| 1993 (Revised) | MAAR Associates, Inc. | <i>Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Belvoir Ruins and Garden Sites, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Limited Phase II testing to assess condition of previously excavated outbuildings and identify additional resources in untested areas. Identified "kitchen garden" area. |
| 1993 | Hill, Phillip, Ruth Overbeck, Kim Snyder and William Gardner | <i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX673, 1495, 1678, and 1784, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Mid-18th to 20 th century sites on proposed golf course expansion. Site 44FX1678 assessed as National Register eligible, and mitigation recommended. DHR does not concur; says "No effect" (4/22/95) |
| 1993 | Hill, Phillip, and William Gardner | <i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at 44FX1497 and 44FX 1913, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Both sites have no integrity and are not Register eligible. DHR concurs (8/26/93) |
| Date | Authors | Title | Summary/Comments |
| 1993 | Galke, Laura and J. S. Stevens | <i>Archeological Investigations, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir: Sites 44FX1907 and 1908 and Pohick Loop Handicap Access Trail</i> | Extended Phase I testing showed FX1907 to be not significant; Phase II evaluation of FX1908 revealed Register-eligible stratified Early - Middle Woodland site. DHR concurred (9/29/93) |

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|------|--|--|--|
| 1994 | James River Institute for Archeology | <i>Archeological Investigations: U.S. Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Site 44FX4, Belvoir Manor</i> | Continued research into National Register site. Studied garden outbuildings, unidentified structures, landscape features |
| 1994 | Williams, Martha and Ellen St. Onge | <i>Phase II Investigations of Site 44FX619 and 44FX 1942, Cheney School Outgrant Project, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Expanded Phase I and Phase II testing showed FX619 to be disturbed. FX1942 is early 20 th century African-American farmstead, assessed as National Register eligible. DHR does not concur on eligibility (10/11/94) |
| 1995 | Schwermer, Anne | <i>The Barnes/Owsley Site (44FX1326): Documentary Research and Phase II Survey</i> | Intensive Phase I located 18th century component, but no 17th century component. Recommended further testing |
| 1996 | Simons, Michael and John Clarke | <i>Phase II Archeological Investigations at Five Sites (44FX12, FX1305, FX1309, FX1314, FX1317), US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Sites FX12, 1305, 1309 and 1314 are National Register eligible shoreline sites. Site FX1317 has been destroyed. |
| 1996 | Feidel, Stuart, Elizabeth O'Brien, and Dana Heck | <i>Phase II Archeological and Historical Investigations, US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir: Sites 44FX635, 1333, 1677, and 1505</i> | Prehistoric sites 635 and 1333 assessed as not Register eligible; Sites 1677 and 1505, World War II military training trenches, were recommended as National Register eligible |
| 1996 | Simons, Michael and Martha Williams | <i>Phase II Investigations of Sites 44FX1340, 1344, 1672, 1674, 1925, and 1926, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | National Register eligible sites include historic component of 44FX1340 and Late Archaic-Early Woodlandsite FX1925; all others not eligible. |
| 1997 | Fahey, Augustine | <i>GIS Data Development for Archeological Sites for US Army Garrison Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Develops project planning aid that depicts spatial distribution of archeological sites and links informational fields for each site |
| 1997 | Melhuish, Geoffrey and Martha Williams | <i>National Register Evaluation of the Triplett, Lacey's Hill and Woodlawn United Methodist Cemeteries, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | Cemeteries evaluated as archeological and architectural sites. None is individually eligible; Woodlawn and Lacey's Hill may contribute to a future Woodlawn African-American Historic District. |
| 1997 | Simons, Michael | <i>Phase II Archeological Investigation of 44FX1898 and Site Delineation of 44FX1935, US Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia</i> | FX1898 assessed as not eligible; FX1935 is out of Area of Effect. Phase II evaluation recommended for new, potentially eligible military training trenches. |
| 1999 | Simons, Michael | <i>Phase I Investigations of Telegraph Road Widening Project</i> | Letter report only for support of EIS. No cultural resources located in Area of Effect |
| 1999 | Parsons Engineering, Inc. | <i>Phase III Investigations of Sites 1326/1327, Castle Club, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | In progress |

Table 3: Architectural Studies Completed for U.S. Army Garrison, Fort Belvoir, Virginia

| Date | Authors | Report Title | Summary/Contents |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| 1983 | Friedlander, Amy | <i>Senior Officers' Housing Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i> | The Senior Officers' Housing area contains 59 2 ½ story brick Colonial Revival style houses lining curvilinear streets. The study assessed the district as significant under Criterion A on the basis of its architecture. This district later was included in the Fort Belvoir Historic District nomination. |
| 1984 | LeeDecker, Charles, Charles Cheek, Amy Friedlander, and Teresa Ossim | <i>Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation at Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Inventoried and evaluated approximately 200 built resources constructed 1917 - 1957 and classified them into 4 categories. The buildings were organized by property type and compiled on 36 Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) inventory cards. |
| 1988 | Thomas, Ronald, MaryAnna Ralph, Kenneth Baumgardt | <i>An Overview of the Cultural Contexts of Fort Belvoir</i> | Presents an overview of the installation's 20 th century military history with an examination of archival sources and a literature review. |
| 1990 | Ralph, MaryAnna, Jerome Traver, and Kenneth Baumgardt | <i>A Preservation Plan for Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Contains a reconnaissance level survey of all buildings and structures built at Fort Belvoir prior to 1946. Resulted in the preparation of a revised National Register nomination for the Fort Belvoir Historic District, plus nominations for the US Army Package Power Reactor and the Camp Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building. |
| 1992 | Friedlander, Amy, Barbara Engel, Sheryl Hack, Kenneth Baumgardt, and Sandra DeChard | <i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i> | The pump station and water filtration plant (Buildings 1400) is Fort Belvoir's oldest permanent structure, and one of the few remaining vestiges of Camp Humphreys. The single-story pump station was added in 1936. The buildings are significant because they illustrate the development of support facilities at World War I cantonments, and for technological advances in drinking water purification. |
| 1992 | Friedlander, Amy, Sheryl Hack, and Judith Rosentel | <i>U.S. Army Package Power Reactor: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i> | Built in 1957 the U.S. Army Package (Nuclear) Power Reactor possesses exceptional significance as the Army's prototype nuclear generating plant (Criteria A and G). The reactor complex includes a 30-acre fenced area that encloses the SM-1 Plant (Building 372) and support buildings. |

| Date | Authors | Report Title | Summary/Contents |
|------|--|--|---|
| 1992 | Hack, Sheryl and Lauren Archibald | <i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination.</i> | The Fort Belvoir Historic District includes the administrative and residential core of the Post, including the Parade Ground and associated landscape features. Significant for its Colonial Revival architecture and community planning. |
| 1993 | Woolpert, Inc. | <i>Real Property Master Plan, Fort Belvoir, Long-Range Component</i> | Contains operational information and long-term planning data useful for cultural resource managers and planners |
| 1993 | Hanbury, Evans, Newill, Vlatka and Company | <i>Historic Components Guidebook Series</i> | Developed in response to the Stewardship Standards adopted by MDW for preserving and rehabilitating historic family quarters, these guidebooks identify historically significant architectural elements and specify compatible materials for family quarters at Fort Belvoir. They also outline procedures to be followed during preservation or maintenance work. |
| 1995 | Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard | <i>Thermo-Con House: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i> | Designed by the industrial architectural firm of Albert Kahn and Associates, Inc. and built in 1949, this building was found to possess exceptional significance under Criterion C for its unique method of construction. The house is the only structure of its kind constructed by the Army COE. |
| 1995 | Harnsberger & Associates, P.C. | <i>Fort Belvoir Historic Building Survey</i> | Presents an architectural survey of 33 non-residential historic buildings to document existing conditions and provide specific preservation and maintenance recommendations. The conditions assessment survey examined the interior and exterior of each building, including plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems. The report presents general information on each building; discusses its principal building materials, character-defining features and building alterations; summarizes existing conditions; and recommends prioritized repair and rehabilitation strategies. |
| 1996 | Gilmore, Lance | <i>Camp A.A. Humphreys Pump Station and Filter Building: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i> | This nomination contains a revised architectural description, statement of significance. |
| 1996 | Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard | <i>Fort Belvoir Historic District: National Register of Historic Places Nomination.</i> | This revised district nomination includes 196 contributing and 11 non-contributing buildings. The nomination contains expanded architectural descriptions, statement of significance, and boundary justification sections. |

| Date | Authors | Report Title | Summary/Contents |
|------|---|---|--|
| 1996 | Harnsberger, Douglas and Sandra Hubbard | <i>U. S. Army Package Power Reactor: National Register of Historic Places Nomination</i> | The revised nomination includes several contributing buildings |
| 1996 | Harnsberger & Associates, Architects | <i>Fort Belvoir Historic Buildings Survey Addendum for Buildings Between 1945 and 1950</i> | Architectural survey of 45 buildings and structures constructed between 1945 and 1950. Three buildings were designated as “contributing” to the Fort Belvoir Historic District; three structures associated with Cold War activities were identified as contributing to the U. S. Army Package Power Reactor Multiple Property; the remaining 39 buildings were evaluated as “non-contributing” resources that lacked integrity or association with important themes. All information was recorded on IPS forms. |
| 1998 | Dames & Moore | <i>Environmental Assessment, Thermo-Con House (Building 172) Rehabilitation, Fort Belvoir, Virginia</i> | Provided archival research and analysis of environmental impacts associated with rehabilitating this structure. Report concluded that the rehabilitation would not adversely affect the quality of the human environment and did not require preparation of an EIS. |

Resources (VDHR), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other interested groups. A draft of this PA is appended to this ICRMP.

In compliance with requirements established in AR 200-4 and DA-PAM 200-4, the Fort Belvoir ICRMP:

- provides a summary overview of the mission and history of the installation;
- furnishes an inventory and evaluation of all known and potential archeological and architectural resources;
- defines appropriate prehistoric and historic contexts for the installation;
- identifies and summarizes applicable cultural resource management legislation, regulations, standards, and guidelines;
- identifies general types of undertakings and specific planned undertakings that may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir;
- examines the installation's current administrative, operations, and maintenance procedures as they relate to cultural resources;
- recommends strategies for managing, maintaining, and treating cultural resources in compliance with Federal cultural resource management laws and regulations and DoD regulations; these recommendations are presented in Chapter V of this ICRMP. Complete implementation of the recommendations in this document may require additional personnel, further studies, and/or additional funding.
- provides installation-specific recommendations that help identify appropriate treatment options for archeological and architectural resources; and
- develops standard operating procedures for internal installation coordination and external Section 106 consultation for undertakings that may affect cultural resources.

The ICRMP should be integrated with other installation-wide planning documents, including the Fort Belvoir Real Property Master Plan-Long Range Component,¹¹ Fort Belvoir Installation Design Guide,¹² and the Fort Belvoir Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, as those documents are updated. Comprehensive, integrated, and proactive planning efforts ensure compliance with cultural resource laws and regulations during the early stages of project development; reduce the potential for costly delays of undertakings; and permit avoidance or mitigation of possible negative impacts on eligible or listed resources. Adoption of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) prepared in accordance with (DA PAM) 200-4 also can reduce or eliminate the need for separate Section 106 consultations for repetitive or maintenance activities.

How to Use the Fort Belvoir ICRMP

The two-volume Fort Belvoir ICRMP is composed of an Executive Summary, five principal chapters, and six technical appendices. The Executive Summary reflects a synthesis of the status of Fort Belvoir's cultural resource management program at this time. It is designed to be pulled out of the volume for distribution to interested staff and command, as necessary. The plan (Volume I) includes an Introduction; discussions of Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation, Planning, and Management Strategies; and an Action Plan with recommendations. The six appendices (Volume II) include an annotated list of preservation legislation, regulations, standards, and guidelines; a full prehistoric and historic context for the installation; nomination forms for the installation's National Register listed and eligible historic properties; compliance milestones for Fort Belvoir's cultural resource management projects; a Draft Programmatic Agreement, and the credentials of the Key Personnel who prepared the document.

The contents of the chapters and appendices in this document are based upon the three general principles that underlie cultural resource management: (1) resource identification and evaluation; (2) resource management; and (3) resource treatment.

Resource Identification and Evaluation.

Information about the current status of Fort Belvoir's identified cultural resources is presented in Chapter II, *Cultural Resources Identification and Evaluation*. Specifically, that chapter:

- establishes a brief context for the cultural resources of the installation by describing the natural setting and cultural history of the post;
- reviews the history of cultural resource management efforts at the installation;
- summarizes the currently identified archeological and architectural resources at Fort Belvoir, including the types and distribution of these resources and their National Register status; and
- identifies areas that may require additional archeological and architectural identification or evaluation efforts.

Appendix IV presents the complete nomination forms for the installation's National Register-listed or eligible historic properties.

Continued identification and evaluation efforts are addressed in Chapter IV, *Management Strategies*, and recommendations for further identification and evaluation studies also may be found in Chapter V, *Action Plan*.

Resource Management.

The general legislative, regulatory, and administrative framework that affects cultural resource compliance activities at Fort Belvoir is presented in Chapter III, *Cultural Resources Planning*. Specifically, this chapter discusses:

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- a summary review of applicable preservation legislation and regulations;
 - an overview of Fort Belvoir's organizational structure and delineation of responsibility for cultural resources, in accordance with AR 200-4;
 - a discussion of the types of undertakings that may affect cultural resources at Fort Belvoir; and
 - a list of specific projects proposed within the next five-year planning period that may require consultation under Section 106 of NHPA.

Resource Treatment

Chapter IV, *Management Strategies*, provides a general overview of strategies for managing the cultural resources at Fort Belvoir. These include:

- continued identification and evaluation efforts required under Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA;
- personnel training in cultural resources management;
- treatment strategies for archeological and architectural historic properties;
- development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA); and
- adoption of standard operating procedures related to common cultural resource issues, including:
 1. Section 106 Compliance (1999 revisions);
 2. Assessing Effects on Historic Properties;
 3. Public Participation During the Section 106 Consultation Process;
 4. Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Compliance;
 5. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance;
 6. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) Compliance;
 7. American Indians Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) Compliance;
 8. Emergency Procedures for Unexpected Discoveries of Archeological Deposits;
 9. Emergency Procedures for Architectural Resources; and
 10. Economic Analysis for Demolition of Historic Buildings

Specific recommendations for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of Fort Belvoir's cultural resource management program are presented as goals in Chapter V, *Action Plan*. These include:

- enhancement of present planning procedures and policies;
- continuing efforts at identification and evaluation of historic resources;
- training of personnel in the most current cultural resource management developments;
- rehabilitation and maintenance of the installation's historic built resources; and
- negotiation of a Programmatic Agreement to streamline consultation requirements for routine undertakings.

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2. STV, Incorporated, *Master Plan for Humphreys Engineer Center* (STV, Inc., for Baltimore District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1998).
3. Robert McCall, personal communication, November 1998.
4. Woolpert, Inc., 1993, pp. 3-11.
5. Ibid., pp. 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid., p. 2-4.
8. Ibid., pp. 6-1, 6-3, 6-9.
9. Ibid., pp. 6-1, 6-3, 6-4, 6-8, 6-24.
10. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, *Legal Source Book* (TRC Mariah Associates, Inc., 1994).
11. Department of the Army (DOA), *Cultural Resources Management: Army Regulation 200-4* (Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1998).
12. Department of the Army (DOA), *Cultural Resources Management*. Department of the Army Pamphlet 200-4 (Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1998).
13. Woolpert, Inc., 1993.
14. Woolpert, Inc., *Real Property Master Plan, Fort Belvoir, Installation Design Guide: 1995*. (Woolpert, Inc., 1995).